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Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In paragraph 11 of its resolution 69/81 entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and on possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its seventieth session.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Information on the subject provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is contained in the annex.

* A/70/150.

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Annex

Report on efforts of States towards the universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty[a]

June 2014-May 2015

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
1. Bilateral level			
1 (a) Activities relating to annex 2 States			
Argentina	June 2014-May 2015	Argentina seized every appropriate opportunity to insist on the need for the Treaty to enter into force and promote signature and ratification by the remaining annex 2 States.	
Armenia	June 2014-May 2015	Armenia called upon the non-signatory annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Treaty. It also called upon the annex 2 States that had signed but not yet ratified the Treaty to proceed with ratification in order to ensure its entry into force.	
Belgium	June 2014-May 2015	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported the European Union plan of action and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force.	
Brazil	June 2014-May 2015	Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with the annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it. Brazil also raised the issue of Treaty ratification in bilateral consultations on disarmament and non-proliferation with some annex 2 States.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Bulgaria	June 2014-May 2015	Bulgaria took every appropriate opportunity to raise the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States.	
Costa Rica	June 2014-May 2015	Costa Rica raised the importance of signing and or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force and of completing the build-up of the international monitoring system, in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	
European Union	June 2014	The European Union raised the issue of the Treaty during the European Union-Pakistan dialogue on non-proliferation and disarmament on 16 June 2014 in Islamabad.	
	January 2015	The European Union raised the issue of the Treaty during the European Union-Egypt dialogue on non-proliferation and disarmament on 20 and 21 January 2015 in Cairo.	
	April 2015	The European Union raised the issue of the Treaty during the European Union-Israel dialogue on non-proliferation and disarmament on 14 April 2015 in Jerusalem.	
Finland	June 2014-May 2015	Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty by annex 2 States in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
France	June 2014-May 2015	France took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts with States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, including the annex 2 States, to raise the importance of doing so as soon as possible.	

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
Greece	June 2014-May 2015	Greece, in its bilateral contacts with remaining annex 2 States, stressed the importance of the rapid entry into force of the Treaty.	
Hungary	June 2014-May 2015	In its bilateral meetings at the ministerial level and below, Hungary raised the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty with several annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
Italy	June 2014-May 2015	Italy reiterated the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty in its bilateral talks with annex 2 States.	
Japan	June 2014-May 2015	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts with the remaining annex 2 States, at both the political and official levels, to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty.	
Luxembourg	June 2014-May 2015	Luxembourg, both bilaterally and as a European Union member State, supported the strategy of the European Union and, during bilateral contacts, reminded annex 2 States, including high-level representatives when appropriate, of the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty and of its entry into force.	
Mexico	June 2014-May 2015	Mexico constantly promoted the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty by the annex 2 States that had not yet done so in order to achieve its entry into force.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Mongolia	October 2014	The President of Mongolia noted during his meeting on 15 October with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization that Mongolia attached particular importance to the issue of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with which it enjoyed excellent bilateral ties, and remained committed to continuing to work actively to engage that country in international talks and dialogue.	
Norway	June 2014-May 2015	Norway continued to raise the issue of signature and ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with annex 2 States.	
Philippines	June 2014-May 2015	The Philippines took every relevant opportunity in its bilateral engagements with annex 2 States to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty.	
Russian Federation	June 2014-May 2015	The entry into force of the Treaty remained one of the top-priority goals of the Russian Federation's foreign policy. The Russian Federation exerted sustained efforts aimed at the transformation of the Treaty into one of the key elements of the international legally binding security system. The Russian Federation continued to actively promote Treaty matters within its bilateral contacts, especially with the annex 2 States, and advocated for early adherence to the Treaty. The Russian Federation supported the activities of the Group of Eminent Persons, of which the President of the Russian International Affairs Council and former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Igor S. Ivanov, is a member.	

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
		The Russian Federation rigorously upheld a moratorium on nuclear testing, proceeding at the same time from the fact that, despite the significance of that measure, it could by no means be a substitute for the main aim, namely the entry into force of the Treaty.	
		The prospects for the Treaty's entry into force and the efforts of the Russian Federation on this track were in focus during the meeting on 20 November between the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Sergey V. Lavrov, and the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization. The fundamental line of the Russian Federation's policy is aimed at the facilitation of the entry into force of the Treaty, as well as the readiness to continue the dialogue with the eight remaining annex 2 States.	
Switzerland	June 2014-May 2015	During annual bilateral dialogues with annex 2 States, Switzerland called upon the States to ratify the Treaty.	
Turkey	June 2013-May 2014[a]	Turkey took every appropriate opportunity to promote the Treaty in its relevant bilateral contacts and meetings with annex 2 States and stressed the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	June 2014-May 2015	Turkey took every suitable opportunity to promote the Treaty and stressed the importance of its entry into force in its relevant bilateral contacts with annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2014-May 2015	The United Kingdom regularly discussed Treaty issues with annex 2 States, including China, Egypt, India, Israel and the United States of America.	
1 (b) Activities relating to non-annex 2 States			
Argentina	June 2014-May 2015	Argentina took advantage of every opportunity to reiterate in all relevant forums the need for the Treaty to enter into force as soon as possible and for all States to adhere to it without preconditions.	
Belgium	June 2014-May 2015	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported the European Union plan of action and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its universalization.	
Brazil	June 2014-May 2015	During the reporting period, Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	
Bulgaria	June 2014-May 2015	In its bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, including, when appropriate, at a high level, Bulgaria systematically underlined the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force. As a member of the European Union, Bulgaria supported the European Union's activities encouraging the signature and ratification of the Treaty by non-annex 2 States.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Costa Rica	June 2014-May 2015	Costa Rica raised the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force and of completing the build-up of the international monitoring system in bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	
European Union	June 2014-May 2015	The European Union systematically raised Treaty-related topics in its political dialogue with countries that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty.	
Finland	June 2014-May 2015	Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with several non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
France	June 2014-May 2015	France took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts with States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to raise the importance of doing so as soon as possible.	
Greece	June 2014-May 2015	Greece, in its bilateral contacts with the remaining non-annex 2 States, stressed the importance of the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty and its universalization.	
Hungary	June 2014-May 2015	Hungary took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise with non-annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty the importance of doing so.	
Italy	June 2014-May 2015	Italy took every suitable bilateral opportunity to encourage further ratifications of the Treaty by non-annex 2 States, in particular by carrying out démarches with other States of the Group of Seven.	

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
Japan	June 2014-May 2015	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by non-annex 2 States, with a special focus on a few countries in Asia.	
Mexico	June 2014-May 2015	Mexico raised the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty by the non-annex 2 States that had not yet done so.	
Norway	June 2014-May 2015	Norway continued to raise the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 States.	
Philippines	June 2014-May 2015	The Philippines took every relevant opportunity in its bilateral engagements with non-annex 2 States to promote the universalization of the Treaty.	
Russian Federation	June 2014-May 2015	The Russian Federation continued to pursue a line aimed at a broad universalization of the Treaty.	
Turkey	June 2013-May 2015	Turkey took every appropriate opportunity to promote the Treaty in its bilateral contacts and encouraged States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so, particularly in the Middle East and South Asia region.	
United Arab Emirates	November 2014	The United Arab Emirates hosted the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, who made an official visit to the United Arab Emirates and engaged in discussions with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed al Nahyan, on further collaboration between the United Arab Emirates and the Preparatory Commission.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2014-May 2015	The United Kingdom regularly raised Treaty issues, including entry into force and universalization, in its bilateral meetings with non-annex 2 States.	

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
2. Multilateral level			
2 (a) Global			
Argentina	June 2014-May 2015	Argentina participated in the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty to reaffirm at a high level its commitment to the promotion of the Treaty and its early entry into force, as well as the importance of the Treaty as the indispensable means to secure the cessation of nuclear tests. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Hector Timerman, a member of the Group of Eminent Persons, advocated for the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty, by generating political support and support at the public opinion level. Argentina actively participated in the Article XIV process, endorsing statements urging States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
Armenia	June 2014-May 2015	The President of Armenia visited the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in Vienna on 12 June 2014. In his meeting with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission, he conveyed his appreciation for the important work that the Preparatory Commission was continuously doing. He also expressed Armenia's readiness to further develop cooperation with the Preparatory Commission and to assist in any way possible.	
	September-October 2014	Armenia actively engaged in all relevant multilateral forums. Armenia voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions in support of the Treaty.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Belgium	June 2014-May 2015	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, reiterated in various international forums its support for the Treaty and the importance that it attached to the Treaty's early entry into force.	
	September 2014	Belgium associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in New York in September 2014.	
	December 2014	Belgium supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions in which all States were called upon to ratify the Treaty and joined in sponsoring Assembly resolution 69/81.	
Brazil	June 2014-May 2015	Brazil actively engaged in all relevant multilateral forums to promote the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
	September 2014	Brazil associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held on 26 September 2014.	
	October 2014	In its statement to the First Committee at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, Brazil urged all States, in particular those listed in annex 2 to the Treaty, to promptly sign and/or ratify it.	
	December 2014	Brazil voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 69/81, on the Treaty.	
Bulgaria	June 2014-May2015	Bulgaria, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate international forums, including the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	September 2014	Bulgaria participated in the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
	September-December 2014	Bulgaria joined in sponsoring General Assembly resolution 69/81.	
Costa Rica	June 2014-May 2015	Costa Rica raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the early entry into force of the Treaty, in various multilateral forums and events, including the commemoration of the first International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons in September 2014, the Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, held in December 2014, and the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
	September 2014	Costa Rica participated in the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held on 26 September, and associated itself with its Joint Ministerial Statement. Furthermore, Costa Rica made substantive contributions during discussions on the Statement.	
European Union	June 2014-May 2015	The European Union contributed to the work of the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and delivered statements during the meetings of the Preparatory Commission and its working groups.	
	September 2014	The European Union raised the issue of the Treaty in its statement on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea delivered at the International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Governors meeting held in Vienna from 15 to 19 September 2014.	

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		The European Union continued to state its political priorities (viz. support for the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty) during the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the informal General Assembly plenary meeting marking the International Day against Nuclear Tests.	
	November 2014	The European Union raised the issue of the Treaty in its statement on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea delivered at the International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Governors meeting held in Vienna on 20 and 21 November 2014.	
	December 2014	The strong support of the European Union for the Treaty was reflected in the European Union member States' collective sponsorship and vote in favour of General Assembly resolution 69/81.	
	March 2015	The European Union raised the issue of the Treaty in its statement on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea delivered at the International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Governors meeting held in Vienna from 2 to 6 March 2015.	
	May 2015	The European Union submitted a working paper (NPT/CONF.2015/WP.50) to the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in support of the Treaty and its verification regime.	
Finland	June 2014-May 2015	Finland, as a member of the Group of Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, co-organized the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on the margins of the General Assembly and delivered a statement in support of the Treaty.	

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France	June 2014-May 2015	As a member of the Group of Seven, France supported démarches to States that had not signed and/or ratified the Treaty to encourage them to ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
		France supported efforts by the European Union to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty and its universalization, including through the implementation of the European Council decisions on European Union support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the European Union statement in support of the Treaty at the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
		France fully supported the Group of Eminent Persons established to promote the Treaty in annex 2 States. The French member of the Group took part in its work.	
	February 2015	France addressed ratification issues at the P5 Conference in London and supported comments on the Treaty's entry into force in the Conference communiqué.	
	19 February 2015	The President of France, François Hollande, emphasized in a speech on nuclear deterrence that the diplomatic tools and foreign policy of France remain fully mobilized in support of the entry into force of the Treaty as soon as possible.	
Greece	June 2014-May 2015	Greece reiterated in various international forums its support for the Treaty and the importance that it attaches to the Treaty's long due entry into force.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	September 2014	The Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece participated in the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, and Greece associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement, urging the signature and ratification of the Treaty.	
Holy See	September 2014	During the 58th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Holy See expressed its support for the initiative focusing on the humanitarian consequences of the use of nuclear weapons, specifying that the entry into force of the Treaty and the achievement of a comprehensive outcome at the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons represent essential steps towards the goal of nuclear disarmament. The Holy See appealed to Governments and scientific experts engaged in the field of military defence to work with all the possibilities and with conviction towards nuclear disarmament on the basis of due respect for the fundamental rights of all peoples and of mutual trust, through open-minded and sincere negotiations and adherence to contracted obligations by all parties concerned.	
	October 2014	Taking an active part at the meetings of the First Committee at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the Holy See urged all States to sign and/or ratify the Treaty without further delay, noting that it is a core element of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime.	

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	December 2014	In his address to the Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs of Austria and President of the Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, Sebastian Kurz, His Holiness Pope Francis stated that: "Nuclear weapons are a global problem, affecting all nations, and impacting future generations and the planet that is our home. A global ethic is needed if we are to reduce the nuclear threat and work towards nuclear disarmament." His Holiness also added that nuclear deterrence and the threat of mutually assured destruction could not be the basis of an ethics of fraternity and peaceful coexistence among peoples and States and that it was time to counter the logic of fear with the ethic of responsibility, and so foster a climate of trust and sincere dialogue. At the same meeting, the Permanent Observer for the Holy See to the United Nations Office and Permanent Delegate to other international organizations in Geneva, Msgr. Silvano Tomasi, affirmed that it was reasonable to imagine a world where no one has nuclear weapons. In that context he recalled that the Treaty was one of the positive steps that had been made towards that goal.	
	February 2015	With regard to the 2015 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the Holy See joined other ratifying States in sending a letter to the Secretary-General requesting him to convene the Conference pursuant to Article XIV, paragraph 3, of the Treaty.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Hungary	June 2014-May 2015	As a member of the Vienna Group of 10, Hungary participated in the process of drafting a working paper for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on the Treaty, among other subjects. Hungary also took part in outreach activities aimed at convincing other States to associate themselves with the paper.	
	September 2014	In its capacity as coordinator of the Article XIV process, along with the Group of Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Hungary participated in the organization of the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held on 26 September 2014, as well as in the process of drafting the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the Meeting and in the outreach activities of the Group of Friends aimed at convincing other States to associate themselves with the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
	April-May 2015	In April 2015, preparations were started for hosting an informal lunch for members of the Group of Eminent Persons at the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations in New York. The purpose of the lunch-meeting was to take stock of the activities of the Group since its creation and to discuss its meetings planned for 2015.	
		Hungary joined in sponsoring a working paper on the Treaty prepared for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by outgoing and incoming Article XIV coordinators, the Chair of the Preparatory Commission and Australia as co-chair of the Group of Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	

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Indonesia	8 May 2014[c]	The Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna, representing Indonesia as coordinator of the Article XIV process, participated as a panellist at the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Academic Forum panel discussion on the prospect of the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	4 September 2014	The Permanent Representative of Indonesia in Vienna emphasized the importance of the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty in his presentation as a panellist at the European Union Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference in Brussels.	
	26 September 2014	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia attended the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and delivered remarks in his capacity as President of the Article XIV conference, emphasizing the importance of early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
Italy	June 2014-May 2015	As a State member of the European Union, Italy supported all relevant European Union statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions aimed at facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	June 2014-October 2014	As Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy until October 2014, Federica Mogherini also served as a member of the Group of Eminent Persons, supporting and complementing efforts to promote the Treaty's entry into force.	

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	26 September 2014	Italy attended the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Ms. Mogherini addressed the meeting on behalf of the European Union and, during the Italian Presidency of the Council of the European Union, expressed the European Union's strong desire to make progress with the Treaty's entry into force. Ms. Mogherini also underlined the European Union's continued financial support for the Preparatory Commission, including through significant voluntary contributions. Italy also associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement calling for the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	March 2015	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, jointly with the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei and the European Commission Joint Research Centre, organized the XIX Edoardo Amaldi Conference, dedicated to international cooperation for enhancing nuclear safety, security, safeguards and non-proliferation, which focused in part on the Treaty and its universalization.	
Japan	September 2014	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Fumio Kishida, chaired the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and, in his opening remarks, called upon the remaining annex 2 States to take individual initiatives towards the early signature and ratification of the Treaty.	
	October-December 2014	Japan joined in sponsoring General Assembly resolution 69/52 entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons". In that resolution, the Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty at the earliest opportunity, with a view to its early entry into force and universalization. It was adopted with an overwhelming majority voting in favour.	

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
	January-March 2015	Japan invited seismology experts from developing countries, including several annex 2 States, to the annual training course by the Japan International Cooperation Agency entitled "Global seismological observation", which deals with global seismological observation and its application to nuclear test monitoring technology.	
Mexico	June 2014-May 2015	Mexico actively promoted the early entry into force of the Treaty and the importance of strengthening the verification regime of the Treaty in various multilateral forums.	
	December 2014	Alongside Australia and New Zealand, Mexico was the lead sponsor of General Assembly resolution 69/81, in which the importance of the universalization and the immediate entry into force of the Treaty was stressed. In addition, Mexico joined in sponsoring the biennial resolution on cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.	Resolution 69/81 was adopted with 179 States voting in favour, 1 against (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) and 3 abstentions.
Mongolia	September 2014	Mongolia associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
	March 2015	At the high-level segment of the Conference on Disarmament, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mongolia called upon all remaining annex 2 States to speedily ratify the Treaty.	
Norway	June 2014-May 2015	Norway provided financial and technical support for the Preparatory Commission's capacity development initiative, which provided, free of charge, training programmes covering all aspects of the Treaty and its verification regime.	

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
		Norway contributed on a voluntary basis to the Preparatory Commission's pilot project, which facilitates the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission.	
		Norway participated actively in the efforts of Working Group B of the Preparatory Commission, tasked with implementing the verification regime of the Treaty in preparation for its entry into force. Representatives of the Norwegian Seismic Array contributed to the work of the Group and acted as advisers to its Chair.	
	September 2014	The State Secretary took part in the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held on 26 September 2014. Norway also associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
	September-December 2014	Norway supported General Assembly resolutions in which all States were encouraged to ratify the Treaty and repeated this plea in national statements in the Assembly, the International Atomic Energy Agency and various other multilateral forums in relation to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
	October 2014	In its statements to the First Committee at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, Norway stated that the entry into force of the Treaty would greatly strengthen the non-proliferation regime and expressed hope that additional steps would be taken to achieve the Treaty's entry into force.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	January-May 2015	As a member of the Vienna Group of 10, Norway co-submitted a working paper to the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in which all States, in particular annex 2 States, that had yet to sign and or ratify the Treaty were strongly encouraged to do so without delay and to recognize the value of the Treaty for regional and international security.	
Peru	September 2014	Peru associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held on 26 September 2014.	
Philippines	June 2014-May 2015	In relevant multilateral forums, the Philippines undertook to include the call for the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty in its national statements and interventions.	
	September 2014	The Philippines associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held on the margins of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly.	
Russian Federation	June 2014-May 2015	The Russian Federation continued to support the Treaty in the course of proceeding to the completion of preparations for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Russian Federation also expended efforts to constantly emphasize the role of the Treaty within the United Nations and other multilateral forums. At the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the Russian Federation joined in sponsoring resolution 69/81.	

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
		The delegation of the Russian Federation took part in the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and supported the Joint Ministerial Statement. The Russian Federation also took practical steps aimed at the realization of the action plan concerning the Treaty, adopted on 27 September 2013 at the eighth Article XIV conference, and actively participated in the preparations for the ninth Article XIV conference, to be held on 29 September 2015. On the basis of the facility agreement between the Russian Federation and the Preparatory Commission on the establishment of the international monitoring system, as envisaged by the Treaty, the Russian Federation was in the process of concluding the creation of its national segment of the international monitoring system (26 out of 32 planned facilities had already been put into operation). The Russian Federation also continued the development and implementation of the high-efficiency radionuclide noble gas detector, which is a prospective technology that could be implemented in international monitoring system facilities. The Russian Federation actively supported the preparation and conduct of the on-site inspection integrated field exercise held in Jordan in 2014 and considered the successful conduct of the exercise an additional argument in support of the Treaty's early entry into force. Experts from the Russian Federation participated in the exercise.	
Singapore	September 2014	Singapore attended the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York on 26 September 2014.	

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
	December 2014	Singapore joined in sponsoring and voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions 69/52 and 69/81, in which the Assembly called for, inter alia, the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Spain	September 2014	Spain associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement on the Treaty issued at the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held on 26 September 2014.	
	December 2014	Spain joined in sponsoring resolutions 69/52 and 69/81, adopted at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly.	
Switzerland	June 2014-May 2015	Switzerland called for the entry into force of the Treaty in all its statements in relevant forums.	
	December 2014	Switzerland voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 69/81, in which the Assembly called for the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	April-May 2015	Switzerland participated in the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and noted that the Treaty had still not entered into force.	
Turkey	June 2013-May 2014[d]	Turkey continued to promote the Treaty in appropriate multilateral meetings, especially during the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly and the eighth Article XIV conference, held in New York on 27 September 2013, and called for the ratification of the Treaty by those annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	June 2013-May 2015	Turkey promoted the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty on relevant occasions during the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on a national basis, as well as together with the other members of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative. Turkey contributed on a voluntary basis to the Preparatory Commission's pilot project, which facilitates the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission.	
	June 2014-May 2015	Turkey continued to promote the Treaty in appropriate multilateral meetings, particularly at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, and called for the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by those annex 2 States that had not yet done so. Turkey also participated in the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held on 26 September 2014. In demonstration of its firm support for the Treaty's prompt entry into force, Turkey associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the Meeting.	
Ukraine	June 2014-May 2015	In relevant international forums, Ukraine stressed the importance of the Treaty's entry into force. The universalization of the Treaty remained on the agenda of Ukraine's foreign policy.	
United Arab Emirates	September 2014	The United Arab Emirates highlighted its support for the universalization of the Treaty in a poster at its exhibition during the 58th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
		The United Arab Emirates participated in the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York.	
	November 2014	The United Arab Emirates joined a high-level group observation at the largest-ever on-site inspection exercise held by the Preparatory Commission in Jordan, the integrated field exercise for 2014.	
	January 2015	The United Arab Emirates hosted a meeting of senior officials of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, at which the promotion of the universalization of the Treaty was discussed.	
	April-May 2015	The United Arab Emirates supported the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty and jointly submitted a working paper in support thereof at the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2014-May 2015	The United Kingdom fully supported all efforts by the European Union to promote the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
		The United Kingdom helped to draft and supported a démarche from the Group of Seven Non-Proliferation Directors Group, under Germany's leadership, calling for the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
	September 2014	The United Kingdom attended the seventh Ministerial Meeting in Support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
	October 2014	The United Kingdom joined in sponsoring a resolution that promoted the entry into force of the Treaty before the First Committee at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly.	
		The United Kingdom made a statement to the First Committee at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly supporting the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	February 2015	The United Kingdom addressed ratification issues with China and the United States at the London P5 Conference and reaffirmed its commitment to the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty in the Conference statement.	
2 (b) Regional			
Argentina	June 2014-May 2015	Argentina promoted within the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States the ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty and supported its statements in that regard, calling upon States to take all appropriate opportunities to insist on the need for the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
Belgium	June 2014-May 2015	Belgium, as a member of the European Union, actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.	
Brazil	June 2014-May 2015	Brazil showed active engagement in the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in efforts to promote the universalization of the Treaty.	Brazil continued to promote the ratification of the Treaty by all Latin American and Caribbean States.

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
		Brazil supported statements of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and of the States members of the Union of South American Nations delivered on different occasions that emphasized the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and called upon all annex 2 States that had not yet done so to sign and/or ratify the Treaty as a matter of priority. Brazil supported the special declaration of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States on the urgent need for a nuclear-weapon-free world, issued on 29 January 2015, in which all States, especially those listed in annex 2 to the Treaty, were urged to promptly sign and/or ratify it.	
Bulgaria	June 2014-May 2015	As a member of the European Union, Bulgaria supported the implementation of European Council decisions in support of the Preparatory Commission's monitoring and verification system and capabilities and other relevant European Union activities in support of the Treaty and its early entry into force.	
Costa Rica	June 2014-May 2015	Costa Rica promoted the signature and ratification of the Treaty by all Latin American and Caribbean States, particularly through its leading participation in the activities of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean and its presidency of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States in 2014, including the negotiation and adoption of the special declaration of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States on the urgent need for a nuclear-weapon-free world at the third Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, held in Belén, Costa Rica, in January 2015. In the special	

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
		declaration, Heads of State and Government called for the entry into force of the Treaty, urged remaining annex 2 States to accelerate the process of signing and/or ratifying it and asserted that all States must refrain from carrying out nuclear weapon test explosions, other nuclear explosions or any other non-explosive relevant experiments, including subcritical tests, since such actions were contrary to the objective and purposes of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as well as to the spirit of the Treaty.	
European Union	July 2014	The European Union raised the issue of the need for ratifications of the Treaty by the eight remaining annex 2 States during the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum Intersessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, held in Tokyo on 8 and 9 July 2014.	
	December 2014	By adopting Council decision 2014/861/CFSP of 1 December 2014, the European Union extended the period in Council decision 2012/699/CFSP of 13 November 2012 by 12 months to allow for the implementation of the remaining parts of the projects in support of the Treaty and its verification regime.	
	April 2015	The European Union raised the issue of the need for ratifications of the Treaty by the eight remaining annex 2 States during the high-level event held on the margins of the workshop on the theme "On-site inspection integrated field exercise 2014: debriefing and the way forward", held from 12 to 16 April in Ramat-Gan, Israel.	
Finland	June 2014-May 2015	As a member of the European Union, Finland continued its active support for relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.	

State entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
France	June 2014-May 2015	As a member of the Group of Seven, France supported démarches to States that had not yet signed and or ratified the Treaty to encourage them to do so as soon as possible.	
Hungary	January 2015	At the 24th African Union Summit, held in Addis Ababa, Hungary, as Article XIV coordinator, distributed a letter signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary and addressed to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of African States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, encouraging the ratification and the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Indonesia	June 2014-May 2015	Indonesia emphasized the importance of the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty in various meetings of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, with the main objective of achieving the ratifications of the Treaty by all 10 member States.	
	May 2014[c]	Indonesia hosted the Regional Conference for States in South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East in Jakarta. The Minister for Foreign Affairs opened the Conference and delivered opening remarks emphasizing the urgency of the early into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
	8 August 2014	During the meeting of the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Commission held in Myanmar on 8 August 2014, Indonesia encouraged the ratification of the Treaty and made the following statement:	
		"For Indonesia's part, we'd like to highlight two elements in this plan of action, Mr. Chairman. One is encouraging the ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Mr. Chairman, you would be aware, if I may indulge, that Indonesia and Hungary are the	

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
		co-Presidents of the global efforts towards the early coming into force of the Treaty. And using this platform, or this forum, Indonesia would like to encourage the two remaining ASEAN countries that have yet to ratify the Treaty to do the process of ratification. I am sure it is only a matter of procedural issues rather than a matter of substance. But it would be very constructive if, during Indonesia's co-presidency of this effort, we can add all 10 ASEAN States to those that have completed their ratification of the Treaty."	
Japan	May 2014	The Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Nobuo Kishi, participated in the Regional Conference for States in South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East, held in Jakarta from 19 to 21 May 2014, and gave a speech on the significance of the Treaty in the context of global security and in the context of the security of the South-East Asia, Pacific and Far East region.	
Mexico	June 2014-May 2015	At the regional level, Mexico continued to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty. In the framework of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, Mexico endorsed the special declaration on the urgent need for a nuclear-weapon-free world, in which the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty was stressed.	
	July 2014	Mexico hosted the first edition of the summer course on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation for diplomats from Latin America and the Caribbean, which addressed Treaty-related issues.	
Mongolia	July-August 2014	Mongolia successfully organized an East Asia regional workshop for national data centres in Ulaanbaatar.	

State entity	Date period	Activities and context	Comments
Norway	June 2014-May 2015	Norway supported a trilateral cooperative project on Treaty capacity-building between the Norwegian Seismic Array, the Institute of Seismology in Kyrgyzstan and the Institute of Geophysical Research in Kazakhstan. The project focused on support for a training centre established in Almaty in 2010 under a previous project, also supported by Norway. Trainees from all five Central Asian countries attended month-long courses on technical Treaty verification, including extensive hands-on training. The project also provided support to the Kyrgyzstan National Data Centre in Bishkek, including technical training, software and hardware. The project is scheduled to run until 2015.	
	September 2014	The State Secretary attended the opening of infrasound station IS37 in Bardufoss, thereby highlighting the fact that Norway had completed its part of the international monitoring system of the Treaty. As a result, all six stations on Norwegian territory were certified and transmitting data to the International Data Centre in Vienna.	
Peru	January 2015	The third Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, held in Costa Rica on 28 and 29 January 2015, adopted the special declaration of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States on the urgent need for a nuclear-weapon-free world, in which States reiterated the importance of the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and urged those States in annex 2 to the Treaty, whose ratification is essential to its entry into force, to accelerate the process of signing and/or ratifying the instrument.	

State entity	*Date period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Philippines	June 2014-May 2015	In relevant regional forums, the Philippines undertook to include the call for the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty in its national statements and interventions.	
Romania	June 2014	Romania hosted the Regional Training Course on National Data Centre Capacity-Building: Access and Analysis of International Monitoring System Data and International Data Centre Products under European Union Joint Action V, held from 23 to 27 June 2014. The host institution of the course was the National Institute of Research and Development for Earth Physics. The main goals of the course were understanding the roles of national data centres in the verification regime, building and/or improving national data centre capabilities and providing participants with knowledge and practical experience in analysing international monitoring system data and international data centre products.	The Regional Training Course was attended by representatives from Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Thailand and Viet Nam.
Singapore	May 2014[f]	Singapore attended the Regional Conference for States in South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East, held in Jakarta from 19 to 21 May 2014.	
Turkey	June 2013-May 2015	Turkey seized every opportunity at the regional level to promote the Treaty and reiterate the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty.	

[a] The present report includes activities that have been completed (i.e. that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.

[b] The reporting period for Turkey's submission includes the period June 2013-May 2014. The original submission received in 2014 was erroneously omitted.

[c] Although this activity occurred outside the reporting period covered in the present report, it is included because it took place after the Preparatory Commission's submission deadline for the report in 2014.

[d] The reporting period for Turkey's submission includes the period June 2013-May 2014. The original submission received in 2014 was erroneously omitted.

[e] Although this conference was held outside the reporting period of the present report, references to it are included because it was held after the Preparatory Commission's submission deadline for the report in 2014.

[f] This was not reflected in Singapore's previous report for the period June 2013-May 2014, as the Regional Conference in Jakarta was held after the Preparatory Commission's submission deadline for the report in 2014.